The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,653—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1879.

PROPERTY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present Ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 5-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELORA, 2,000 Tons, on SATURDAY, 1st Nov., 1879, at 2 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 325

The GOA is due in London about 20th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	60	
Messina	500	340	140	Without Food.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	550	340	140	
Genoa	590	340	140	
Marseilles	630	350	145	

Including Wine

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
GA FORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

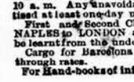
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 4,000 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa ..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ..... „ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,166 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 10th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,

13th October, 1879. Agents.

N.B.—To be followed by the CITY OF BALTIMORE (S.S.) about the 30th November.

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made ; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn, etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO
whitens the teeth and prevents decay.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA
is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
for dyeing red or grey hair a brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE ONLY GENUINE.
Wholesale and Retail Agents.
TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PATENT ROOFING TILES.

IN RED, DARK, or WHITE COLOUR, also in GLASS. About the same weight as Slates on the Roof and about 14 degrees cooler. Easily and securely fixed. Stow loose. Light for freight. These Tiles are used in Bombay upon the New Secretariat, Public Works Office, Post Office, University Senate Hall, Native General Hospital, Mr. Cutler's Mody Bay Ice Factory, &c., &c.

For particulars address to THE BROOMHALL TILE and BRICK COMPANY, LIMITED, Cox's Wharf, Blackfriars Bridge, London, S. E.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) KHIVA	2653	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.
— SURAT	3341	530	W. E. Breeze	10th do.
(a) ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	17th do.
— BANGALORE	2343	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(a) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
VENETIA	3726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(a) KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	15th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers, and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

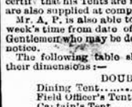
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th Oct.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	11th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2261	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	„ 1873 ...	£295,149
	„ 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NOVELTIES AT THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN.
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES,
WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

Now Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamps will be promptly sent on application.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR and GENERAL MERCHANT, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has, at considerable expense, specially effected several material improvements to his Tents to suit their comfort and convenience. The supremacy of his tents over all others was put to the test and proved beyond doubt at the Imperial Assemblage Camp at Delhi in the year 1877, and his numerous Patrons are, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied with his efforts, and periodically certify that his Tents are not only greatly superior to others, but are also supplied at comparatively very moderate rates.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time from date of order Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having same on the shortest notice.

The following table shows the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent	32 by 22
Field Officer's Tent	22 by 17
Captain's Tent	24 by 14
Rowtee	24 by 14
Horse stable	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's Tent	18 by 14
Do. Do.	14 by 14
Staff Officer's Tent	12 by 12
Hill Tents	12 by 12
Do. do	10 by 10
Horse stable	14 by 14
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4
Rowtee	

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in old Imambara, Bhendy Bazar Road, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. BLACKHALL, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
ANDREW HAY, Esq.
E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA.

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
PARIS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION BY EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX At all Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c., &c, &c.
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. SPEKE HALL, Captain Brand, will sail THIS EVENING for LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 5 p. m.

The Co.'s Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 4-30 p. m. for the convenience of passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th October 1879. Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

THE OFFICE of this Company is now REMOVED, to No. 34, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Agents for Western India.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICE of this Company is now REMOVED to No. 34, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Agents.

RANEEGUNGE POTTERY WORKS.

DRAINAGE PIPES,
STONE-WARE-SALT GLAZED,
Also
FIREBRICKS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.
APPLY TO
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, being obliged to leave the Esplanade Hotel in consequence of the space hitherto occupied by them being required for other purposes, will REMOVE on 1st NOVEMBER into the ground-floor of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s premises, next to the Oriental Bank.

Bombay, October 27, 1879.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the above Society will take place at 6 p.m., TO-DAY (TUESDAY, 28th Oct.), in the Cathedral High School.

FRED. U. G. PAIN, Hony. Secy.,
Church of England Temperance Society, Bombay.

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

NEW SEASON supply is now ready for delivery at our Depôt on the Carnac Bunder.

Samples Tiles available for inspection.

For further particulars, apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadow Street, Fort. Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per Share, being at the rate of four per cent per annum for the half year ended 3 th June last, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 6th November 1879. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th inst. to 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

H. W. JONES, Agent.

AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that on and from the 1st November, proximo, the RUNNING of the TRAINS on the Amraoti State Railway will be altered as under :—

DOWN TRAINS.			UP TRAINS.		
Stations.	On week days and Sundays.		Stations.	On week days and Sundays.	
	Mixed	Mixed		Mixed	Mixed
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Budneira ...dep.	7 0	4 0	Amraoti ...dep.	5 15	11 0
Amraoti ....arr.	7 30	4 30	Budneira ...arr.	5 45	11 30

See also Public Time Bills exhibited at Stations. Further information can be obtained at the Stations, or from the undersigned.

W. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, Berar State Railway.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1879 of OYER AND TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependant upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 27th day of October 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS, IN CEYLON.

WE are instructed by Messrs. GEO. WALL & Co., with the consent of the Inspectors appointed at a meeting of their creditors, to sell,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th November next,
At 3 p.m.,
At the Cliff, Mutwal, Colombo,
Consisting of

A SPLENDID SET OF ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS AND OBSERVATORY APPLIANCES,

A Six-inch Equatorial—with Driving Clock, full Battery of Eye Pieces, Position Micrometer, and other Apparatus.

A Four-inch Equatorial—with Pillar and Hand Equatorial Mounting, Eye Pieces, and Apparatus.

A Two-inch Transit Instrument—with Azimuth Motion through 90 degrees ; Stand, and all Apparatus, Levels, &c.

All the above-mentioned Instruments are by the celebrated Opticians, "Cooke & Sons," of York, and are at perfect order.

ALSO

A fine Regulator Clock—by "Connell," numerous Spectroscopes by "Browning," and Ship's Chronometer.

A Dome—with Shutter and Windlass, for the Six-inch Equatorial of 13 feet diameter, mounted on Friction Pulleys.

A small Dome—with Double Shutter, for the Four-inch Equatorial.

J. AUWARDT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 475 of 1878.

MURARJEE PUNJA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in house No. 85, at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SHAIK ABDOOL BIN SHAIK AMIR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in house No. 17, at Shaik Booram Camadin Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the 19th day of November 1878, it was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant should, on or before the 19th day of May 1879, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Six Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-four and annas eight for debt and interest and the costs of the above suit when taxed, and further interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum upon the sum of Rupees Six Thousand from the 25th day of September 1878 till payment, and in default of the said Defendant paying to the Plaintiff such principal interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid the sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned, that is to say, All that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirteen square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,142, 1,143, and 1,144, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 17, all which premises are situate at and on the westside of Shaik Booram Camadin Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict late of Mazagon, now of Bhoideshwar, Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the Shaik Booram Camadin Street, on or towards the west by a sweepers' gully, appurtenant in common to the property under description and to the adjoining house of Shamjee Doctor, on or towards the north by the house of Ebrahim Ooka, and on or towards the south by the house of Bundoo Meya Murkey, and are now and for many years past have been in the occupation of Ashabibi and others. The revenue payable to Government is Rupees fourteen, annas four, and pies nine per annum. And whereas default has been made by the said Defendant in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 28th day of November 1879, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

Municipal rates and taxes in arrears amounting to the sum of Rupees five hundred and seventy, annas six and pies five.

Intimation is given that the court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser (other than the Plaintiff) the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser (other than the Plaintiff) to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 27th day of October 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. JANARDHAN & GHANDHIBHOY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

OLD IRISH WHISKY,

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt, is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.

Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PASSENGERS & TRAVELLERS
ARRIVING IN BOMBAY
BY MAIL STEAMER, TROOPSHIP, OR RAIL,

WILL find all they require for Tropical wear, of the very best quality, at *The Travellers' Kit House*, 3, *Rampart Row*, where HOAR and Co.'s IMPROVED SPECIAL TRAVELLING KIT can be procured at a moment's notice.

A Discount equal to 12½ per cent. is allowed on goods paid for on delivery.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

THOMAS STEVENS,
STEVENGRAPH WORKS, COVENTRY,
& 114, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON,
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR FOR
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, EMBROIDERY, NAVY HAT RIBBONS, &c.

CALICO BALL.

(TO BE HELD AT THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, ON THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1879.)

P. VUCCINO & Co. will take Photographs in Ball Costume at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, which also apply to VOLUNTEERS in UNIFORM.

Several persons who are to be present at the above Ball having signified to P. VUCCINO & Co. their desire to be Photographed in Ball Costume, the undersigned SPECIALLY LOW RATES have been fixed for the purpose.

P. VUCCINO & Co. beg to draw particular attention to their new American style of

PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPHS,

which are now quite a FAVOURITE, and GREATLY ADMIRED, as they give height to figure, and in the case of long and profuse Robes, the whole appear to great perfection. Specimens in this style of Photographs taken by P. Vuccino to be seen at the Studio. P. Vuccino is the first who introduced the pleasing style of Photographs for which large Orders are now on hand.

Ordinarily P. VUCCINO & Co. charge for Promenade Photographs Rs. 40 per dozen, but in the case of Photographs in this style, IN BALL COSTUME AND VOLUNTEER UNIFORM ONLY, the charge is reduced per dozen to Rs. 28 !!

Ball Costume and Volunteer Uniform Only.

For Cabinet Size Photos costing Ordinarily Rs. 28 per dozen	Reduced to	Rs. 20 per dozen.
Cartes Visites do. do. 16 do. do.		10 do.

ORDERS REGISTERED AT THE STUDIO, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF
EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
28	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels á robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 dozs.	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 dozs.	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 dozs.	32	8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent

Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their

Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent ever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with independent seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110. This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 10th proximo for the PURCHASE of the WRECK of the twin screw steam Water Barge "PANEKWALLA," of 100 tons burthen, as it now lies sunk, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the Prongs Light House, in about eight feet of water at low water spring tides.

The vessel foundered after slacking on a rock on the 15th of May last, and had in it at the time two pairs of Jet Condenser Engines of 20 Horse Power, six iron water tanks of 2,500 gallons each, Metal Steam Force Pump, Water Metre, two anchors and cables and other stores. The boiler has been removed recently.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the amount offered must accompany each Tender, and the purchase money must be paid into this Office within 24 hours after notice of the acceptance of any tender has been received or the deposit will be forfeited.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Office, Bombay, Oct. 27, 1879. Port Officer.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW AND VERY AMUSING GAMES.

	Rs.	As.
SNAP, the most popular Card Games of the day, 56 comic characters	0	12
PAROLE, a new Round Word Game adapted for any number of players, consisting of 64 Cards of Comic Characters	0	12
SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND, exquisitely illustrated in colours, 40 Cards a Capital Round Game.	0	12
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, a beautifully illustrated Card Game. Published in three series each ...	1	4
SOL, or the Signs of the Zodiac, 52 Comic Cards ...	0	12
QUITS, an interesting Card Game, adapted for any number	0	12
ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS, 1st Series, 64 Cards.	0	12
ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS, 2nd Series, 64 Cards.	0	12
WEDDING, a highly popular Game, 50 Cards, with illustrations of all the chief personages in the marriage ceremony	1	4

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, 1879.

CONSOLS in London are still quoted at 97¼, French Rentes at 117½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 78¾ for Fours and 85½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Rapeseed is quoted 6d. per quarter lower, Linseed 1s. per quarter higher in Bombay, and 3d. in Calcutta, to arrive. Wheat is unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday, according to Reuter, closed unsettled, a very ambiguous term to say the least of it, seeing that Mid. Orleans was quoted ⅛d. higher, and Surats, although unchanged in price, strong. The day's sales were estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. In New York ready Mid. Uplands were unaltered at 11⅛ cents, but January shipment had advanced from 11·27 to 11·35 cents per lb.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday showed the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	13,78,637
Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	5,61,299
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	3,47,917
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	65,130
Loans	Inc.	,,	6,83,829
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	2,54,692
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	4,97,085
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	12,77,492

Although the Cash Balance shows an increase, the fact of it arising from Government receipts, while the trade demand is materially augmented, prevents it being a favourable feature, and although no change may be made in the Bank's rates of discount this week, it is daily becoming more evident that dearer money is only a matter of a few weeks at the utmost.

EXCHANGE, as was to be expected from the advance in Silver at home during the holidays, opened this morning with a very firm feeling at an advance of 1-16d. on Thursday's closing figures, and during the day a further rise of 1-16d. has taken place. At the moment the tendency seems still upwards, but in the absence of definite advices from Calcutta it is difficult to guage the market with any degree of accuracy. That a material rise in the value of the rupee will ultimately be established no one seems to doubt, but the question is whether we are not going a little too fast at present, and as usual laying the foundation for a reaction before the permanent movement takes place. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 5-16d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 months' sight.	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·12	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady and there is no change in values from last Thursday's closing quotations. Fours are Rs. 93½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾.

The SHARE market has reopened with a somewhat steadier feeling, and in some cases prices show a slight tendency to recovery. Bank of Bombay are unaltered at Rs. 663½. Agra and National are both Re. 1 lower. In Land Companies, Colaba are Rs. 5 lower, and in Press shares the only change is an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving shares are all firmer, and for the leading Companies we quote a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—The stronger advices from Liverpool have exercised no apparent influences on prices of old stocks, although there is rather more enquiry on the part of exporters ; but for New Cotton for forward delivery there is a more active enquiry at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, and if sellers were willing to operate a fair extent of business would be practicable. New Oomra, for February delivery is now quoted at Rs. 205 for F. G. F. and Rs. 210 for Good, and of Broach for March delivery there are buyers at Rs. 217 per candy.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm at previous prices ; Rapeseed quiet and unchanged. For Gingelly the demand continues strong and Rs. 45 is said to have been paid for ready White, while sellers continue to ask Rs. 43 per candy for mixed, December-January delivery.

FREIGHTS are very firm and steadily tending upwards. By sail nothing has been done and there is no ship loading for European ports. By steam for Liverpool 30s. is now the current quotation for measurement and very little tonnage available at that. For Genoa and Marseilles 35s. has been paid for December loading, and the S. S. Hungaria is reported to have fixed at that rate for 10th December sailing. For Trieste and Venice the ready rate is still 13s. 9d. and for December 20s. is asked, while January is quoted at 30s., payable here. The Calcutta Freight market is reported very strong, and as there are almost no outside steamers offering rates look like going still higher.

PIECE GOODS to-day have been steady on the spot with a fair business doing, and to arrive considerable transactions on a sterling basis are reported, the advance in exchange affording an incentive to operators.

COALS continue firm, but we have not heard of any fresh trasactions to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.c.	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	663½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	3 do	256
National Bank of India	37,320	£20	£12-10	6 do	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	825
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s.	11
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s.	350
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.s.	180

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	,,	£20	21⅞	3 p.c.	302
Do. New 5% Shares	,,	£20	13 6/16	do	26
Ditto	,,	£20	6⅝	do	72
Ditto	,,	£20	2 1/16	do	33
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	,,	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	,,	£18	19 6/16	do	365

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	910 xd.
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	615
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	88
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	950 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,000	all	40 do	360
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	800	300	all	16 do	125
East India Press Co.	1,000	1,000	all	105 do	900
Fort Press Co.	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.	800	500	all	50 do	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	212½
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do	165
Seacom's Press Co.	500	400	all	25 do	200
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	50 do	800 xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	50½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	650	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	520 xd.

* For Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	405
Alliance Spinning	800	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	58
Bhiwanggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	715
Scoria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	590
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	500	all	do	305
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	575
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	785
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	795
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	425
Jowraj Balloo Mills	740	1,000	all	do	620
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 50	570
Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	570
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	do	200
Mofussil Spinning	42	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	1,045
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	890
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	80 xd.
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	710
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	560
Princess of Wales Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	88
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	535
Standard Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	580
Do do, 1 Share	500	500	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

*For Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,740	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	418	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	2,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Merwid S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 25th October as compared with the statement issued on the 18th October :—

	18th Oct. Rs.	25th Oct. Rs.
LIABILITIES		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,43,868	52,22,505
Do do. at Branches	9,36,973	15,00,370
Other Deposits	1,63,52,901	1,59,04,984
Post Bills	26,992	26,074
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,70,774	5,13,850
	3,37,33,50	3,53,67,183
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	30,05,100	29,39,970
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,33,111	13,16,322
Loans, on Security of do.	57,98,817	64,32,646
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,373	3,243
Bills Discounted	1,10,73,671	1,13,27,363
Stamps	2,829	2,814
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,340		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,38,240	3,38,240
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,77,856	1,80,771
Cash and Currency Notes	1,14,98,612	1,27,75,914
	3,37,33,509	3,53,67,183

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE DEWA GUNGADHUR, 594 tons, Captain W. F. Fish, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain H. D. Kerrison, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 383 pilgrims.

THE SHIP SCOTTISH BORD, 815 tons, Captain H. D. Hutchison, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 28,678 Indian maunds salt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. CHILKA, 2,000 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 180 horses. The same Co.'s S.S. Pattialla, 494 tons, Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 93 horses. She sailed yesterday for Paumben via Narraken, in ballast and the following passengers :—Mr. Crockett, Lieut. A. H. Daunt, Mr. J. Waller, Captain A. Gray, Mr. N. Raisheed, one native, and 121 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	H. M. S. Euphrates.	Brownrigg	Portsmouth, Sept 30.
	Puttialla (s)	Britten	Bussorah, Oct 12.
	Chilka (s)	Campbell	Kurrachee, Oct 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Vingorla (s)	Stuart	Kurrachee.
	Zambesi (s)	Symons	Venice.
	Mula (s)	Kerrison	Jeddah.
	Chilka (s)	Campbell	Paumben.
	Columbian	Baldwin	Jeddah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Dewa Gungadhur, Fish, to Calcutta.
Ship Scottish Bord, Hutchison, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Koina, to Jeddah.
Steamer Arrow, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Scottish Admiral, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
23 Simla (s) ..... Franks ..... Singapore, Oct 4.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 23.—Steamers Duke of Lancaster and Orion. Ships Cleone and Gitana. Barque Kilmeny.

PASSENGERS.
Per Simla—Mr Stelfon, Mrs Thompson, Mr Cohen, Mrs Stewart, Mr Bush, Mr Erorine, Mr Jardine, 2 Natives and 140 deck.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.
25 Morkara (s) ..... London.
D. of Lancaster(s) ..... Calcutta.
Oct. DEPARTURES.
24 Socotra (s) ..... Sadras.
Meniam (s) ..... Pondy and Galle.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.
Per s s Morkara, from London—Rev C A Neve, Miss Gordon, Mr A. Woodhouse, Mr Vickers, Mr and Mrs Braine and infant, Mr Mapleden, Mr and Mrs Evans, Mr Steel, Mr T A Pope, Mr and Mrs Begg and 2 children, Mrs Hawkes and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Carson, Mr and Mrs More and infant, Miss Gay, Mrs Moran, Mr and Mrs Hay, Mrs Cruickshank and infant, Mr and Mrs Fanteman and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Austin, Miss Cook, Messrs Arnald, Barclay, Bolton, Butler, Arthur, Chorley, Drew, Dickson, Devous, Foord, Ferrell, Ferani, Greenfield, Gordon, Lang, Gostick, Lamb, R Lees, D Lees, Madge, Matthews, J Merrile, C Merriles, H Oakley, Rogers, Roden, Rawson, Smith, Shaw, Franchelli, Thomson, Tupper, and Wathen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—6 bales hides and skins, Edward Bates and Co ; 1,042 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum, 320 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soondurjee ; 7 bales skins and 960 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 258 cwts wheat, Shamjee Narranjee and Co ; 109½ cwts indigo, Pelly and Co ; 12 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadas ; 25 bales wool, Jairaz Sewjee ; 52 bales wool, Motee Jetha ; 48½ bales wool, Bennichund Puckerchund ; 50 bales wool, Laljee Morarjee ; 40 bales wool, Nanjee Bhidjee ; 18 bales cotton, Foolchund Panachund ; 177 bales cotton waste, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee ; 100 bales cotton, Megjee Poonja ; 67 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 237 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 121 cwts coir yarn, Treecumdass Lowjee ; 57 bales hemp, Heerjee Laljee ; 166 cwts wheat, Mooljee Luckumsey. Brankome Hall s—5,600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 12 tons bones, Edward Bates and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi s—3 boxes Java guilders (Rs 24,000), Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Speke Hall s—11 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 17 bales skins, C H B Forbes and Co ; 25 bales skins, Lang, Moir Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—2 bales carpets, C Grondona ; 12 bales silk waste, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—2,502 cwts gingellyseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Zambesi s—14 boxes silver coins (Rs 40,000), David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Zambesi s—2 pots sandalwood oil, 1 pot coolfa oil, 9 cwts benzoin, 21 cwts galangal, and 22½ cwts china roots, Whoomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—2 cwts cloves, Datardina Mowjee ; 5½ cwts E teeth, Allana Munjee ; 25 cwts raisins and 2 packages horns, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy ; 44 cwts bdellium, Bandally ; Sewjee, 12 cwts sharkfins and 4 cwts fishmaws, Virzeer Thawer, 1 pot sandalwood oil, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 84 cwts sandalwood, S N Tolatee ; 374 cwts cutch, Cubba Amersey ; 8½ cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 35 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 7 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee ; 38½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 2 chests opium, Guneshial Sobhagmul ; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 91 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 8 chests opium, R J Abraham ; 69 chests opium, N J Abrahim ; 12 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 13 chests opium, Cassambhoy Ebram ; 15 chests opium, Owen and Okell ; 21 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 13 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 7 chests opium, Goolamhoosein Jamahomed, 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 84 chests opium, Pallonjee Framjee ; 35 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 3 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—5 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 35 chests opium, S A Joseph ; 133 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 19 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 11 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 52 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co ; 3 chests opium, Guneshial Sobhagmul ; 96 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co ; 84 chests opium, Jesras Chetram ; 7 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 9½ chests opium, Goolabroy Mungalchund ; 1 chest opium, Manockjee Khoshal ; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 13½ chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlal ; 12½ chests opium, Roognath Oonker.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th October 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·799
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	·714
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded -8).	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·4
General Direction of Wind	N, NE, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	231

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, October 25.)

Mr Vaughan, Deputy Collector in charge of Azamgarh Settlement, one month's privilege leave.

Mr Howe, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Etawah, one month's privilege leave.

Mr Ross, Superintendent, Dehra Dun, three months' privilege leave.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N-W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Martin, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade Aligarh, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Etawah, during the absence on leave of Mr Howe.

Mr Hamilton, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent of Dehra Dun during the absence of Mr Ross.

Mr Gill, Assistant Magistrate, Allahabad, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Allahabad, during the absence of Major Quin.

Rev M Lambert, Officiating of Meerut, to be Chaplain of Muttra.

Rev E M Beasley, Chaplain of Muttra, to be Chaplain of Meerut.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following promotions :—

Major Marett, Sub-Judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.

Mr Harington, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade.

Major Hastings, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Captain Harrison, Sub-Judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, but to continue to do duty as Sub-Judge.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following transfer :—

Surgeon D Wilkie from Agra to Bareilly, and to officiate as Superintendent, Central Prison, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Gregg.

Mr Hedges, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Bulandshahr to Agra.

Mr Williams, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, from Banda to Basti.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 27th October, 1879.

1 The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows :—
No 1014 Bugler E E Gathorne, A Company.
No 1015 Bugler C Smith, D Company.

2 The Colaba range will be open on Wednesday, the 29th, from 7 to 9 a. m. also in the evening for practice. On Friday, the 31st, the Colaba range will be open for practice from 6 to 9 a.m., also in the evenings on both days Second and First Class Regulation Targets will be put up.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. & NOV. 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....30th, 7h. 0. 8 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 28	English Mail expected.	6 0	5 28	{ 10 5 m { 10 47 a	4 10 m 4 20 a
Wed. 29	.....	6 0	5 27	{ 10 37 m { 11 21 a	4 48 m 4 51 a
Th. 30	.....	6 1	5 27	{ 11 7 m { 11 52	5 22 m 5 21 a
Fri. 31	.....	6 1	5 26	{ 11 37 m ..	5 54 m 5 51 a
Nov. 1	All Saints' Day.	6 2	5 25	{ 0 24 m { 0 6 a	6 24 m 6 21 a
Sun. 2	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 2	5 25	{ 0 58 m { 0 36 a	6 58 m 6 51 a
Mon. 3	.....	6 3	5 25	{ 1 31 m { 1 6 a	7 31 m 7 23 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GRAVES—October 27th, the wife of C. A. Graves, of a son.
WILTSHIRE—October 20th, at Dharwar, the wife of C. P. P. Wiltshire, Civil Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAY—October 21st, at Mysore, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Hay, Mysore Commission, of a son.

DEATHS.

STEVENSON—October 22nd, at Goalundo, Harry Johnson, son of Walter Stevenson.
SWAINE—October 16th, at Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, Flora Louise, infant daughter of Surgeon F.R. Swaine, M.B., Bengal Medical Service.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULISTS' OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, has RESUMED his Professional visit to BOMBAY, and may be consulted at THE BAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL, Rampart Row, Fort.
There is no necessity for entering into details regarding the quality of the Spectacles supplied by Mr. MENIST, as the Superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, and NON-PRESSURE EYEGLASSES, are well-known throughout the world.
12 lens Aluminium Binoculars, Binocular, measuring, and other Telescopes of superior quality.
Pamphlets containing numerous Testimonials may be had on application.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1879.

WITH reference to the correspondence between ourselves and the Press Commissioner, which in self-defence we were a few days ago compelled to publish, we have received the following additional communication from Mr. Buckland : "In reply to your letter of 11th instant, I am able to assure you that the Government have not given permission to the *Pioneer* to have a special representative whose sole duty is to correspond for them no matter whether an officer or a civilian,' nor till yesterday, when a notice which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 21st October reached Simla, was the Government informed that the *Pioneer* had, in the absence of such permission, been able to send a correspondent to the 'extreme front.'" It is of course satisfactory to learn that the Government has not itself been guilty of bad faith ; but it would be interesting to know whether the statement made by the *Englishman*, and which we quoted yesterday, is correct, that the *Pioneer's* correspondent accompanied General Roberts's army, "not only with the full knowledge of the General in command, but that it was well known in high official circles that it had been arranged for him to do so." We gladly accept the declaration that the Government of India did not—as Government—act surreptitiously and falsely in this matter,—but it is worthwhile that the public should know whether there are any members of that Government, or whether there are any officers in high position in the Government service, who have so low a sense of honor and of right that they would make use of the authority that is vested in them to do this evil thing which has called down the universal scorn of all who have been accustomed to look for unswerving rectitude in the private as well as the public conduct of the members of a British administration. Who is it that has permitted the Allahabad newspaper, in defiance of an order of the Government of India, to despatch a representative to chronicle the doings of General Roberts's army ? Who permitted that correspondent to draw rations, to obtain transport, or to cross the frontier at all ? No subordinate could have passed that correspondent on to the front. On the contrary he accompanied General Roberts's own staff to Kabul and entered the Bala Hissar in company with that staff. The public has a right to know who the culprit or culprits are ; for it is necessary that something should be done to deter other members of Government or other public servants from doing that which lowers the high reputation for honour, for truth, and for conscientious performance of their duty, which Englishmen in the Government service of this country have hitherto maintained. We ask again if Lord Lytton will free himself from the imputation of being connected with this disgraceful cabal that has dragged the name of his Government in the mire, and whether he will take measures to punish the men who have treated the Government orders with contempt ; or are these men too high up, too closely connected with himself, too much in his confidence to be held up to public obloquy ? For the credit of English rule in India we trust that the Viceroy will vindicate the authority and good name of the present Government in this matter.

IT is one of the misfortunes of our Indian social life that a man can seldom entertain his friends without a fuss being made about the undertaking. Whether the friends, or the man, is the most to blame for this, is an open question. The former, indeed, are never weary of professing their indifference to an elaborate and expensive species of entertainment, but they do not practice what they preach, for when the opportunity offers, they always try to outdo one another in the sumptuous character of their feasts. No man of sense will place any confidence in the expressions "a friendly cup of tea" or "just to smoke a cheroot." The friendly cup of tea, if accepted, developes itself into moselle cup and cream ices, plum cake and champagne ; or the cheroot and a chat, into perhaps a card party with sardines fried in curagoa, grilled bones, and sodas and B's at indiscretion. The cup of tea, or the cheroot, would be so awfully slow for the guest, thinks the entertainer, that really one improvement after another must be tacked on to it until the friendly invitation becomes at last a formal one. Nevertheless it is not complimentary to any guest to let him know in this manner that his company is likely to prove so wearisome that stimulants, gambling, and strangers are seemingly necessary to carry it off. Then there is much ostentation in the business, for it is hardly to be called a pleasure. A lady who has given a tolerably cosy dinner to four guests last week, goes to dine with another lady this week. She sees there iced pudding and champagne, and she is at once smitten with a keen sense of her own deficiencies. What does it matter that her own party was less formal and more enjoyable than the other ; she makes a mental note that at all her future dinners there shall be champagne, ice pudding, and—stiffness. A bachelor, perhaps, has been wont to ask a few friends to lawn tennis, and as preparation ornaments his grounds with a string of soda-water bottles hanging on a clothes line to cool. In an evil hour he goes to the tennis of some other bachelor more luxurious than himself, and he sees such a display of crushed ice and silver vessels there, that he either must have the same, or cease to ask his friends any more. We all know what "At Homes" have come to in this country—to balls with the conventional sit down supper, but the "At Home" of the French people, from whom we borrowed the institution, means little more than conversation and *eau sucre*.

It is a common complaint that people will not leave their own houses for social purposes unless the attraction is offered them of Mansion House hospitality. And so people who are fond of social intercourse must half ruin themselves in order to enjoy it. Surely there must be some screw loose in our social system in this respect ! All the more so that Mansion House hospitality does not fulfil the purpose, but rather defeats it. When it is tacitly understood that people come together to eat and drink they will not talk ; thus he would be a sanguine person who might hope to get conversation out of an Alderman eating peas at a guinea the quart. The ostentation and extravagance of this way of entertaining is hostile to friendliness too ; for, with fine clothes and fine dishes, it is noticeable that people often put on fine manners, and though the harmony is admirable the wit is less. There can never be the *abandon* at these set entertainments that is so pleasant at *impromptu* meals or *fêtes* ; and, in fact, contrasting the two, and their social effects, it is wonderful that people take so much trouble and go to such expense in order to attain ends that a "pot luck" dinner would serve just as well. No doubt grand entertainments are excellent things in their way, but as the rule, only grand people, such as governors and the like, should indulge in them. When lesser incomes begin copying those that are large, the result is anything but satisfactory from a social standpoint. Persons who can well afford to dine and dance their friends in a quiet friendly way, stand aghast at the present fashions in these things ; and no wonder, for the goal to be aimed at in either dinner or dance, is a Corporation feast, or a Lord Mayor's ball. Few now a-days dream of inviting friends to the "house" dinner,—the daily meal, with an extra dish or so superadded. The homely beer and cutlet must give way to fashionable "fir" and to half-a-dozen French dishes before a neighbour can be asked to dinner ; and the idea of a country dance after dinner for young people, with no other preparation than is to be found any moment in any well ordered house, is so preposterous, that it may be questioned if any well conducted young woman, however much she might wish to do so, would attend that dance. In this respect India has greatly changed since the time, not so long ago, when people invited each other at table to take beer, and when a carpet dance after dinner was the rule wherever there were young ladies in the house.

The senseless ceremony of "calling" may be supposed to be a substitute of a kind for the agreeable informality of other days, and, if so, it cannot be called a good one. The inconvenience and discomfort of driving about to leave pasteboard on persons whose faces are strange, and whose names we may not know, has often been commented upon, but it still continues, to the vexation of the visitors and the visited. Better if Indian society would make more of the magnificent moonlight nights of the tropics, and agree to do their "calling" at an hour when a cheroot and a chat could be peaceably enjoyed. Indeed, when one remembers the pleasant moonlight night at sea, and the disposition of men and women to enjoy the hour without further stimulants than conversation, it is strange that the pleasantest of all times in India should be utterly ignored for social and friendly intercourse. Perhaps the great mistake made is that we try to live in India as they live in England, or the least reflection should convince society,—if it had a body to be embraced or a soul to be saved —that English entertainments and social amusements are but ill adapted to tropical climes and to Eastern surroundings. If our English habits were good in this respect, Italy, and even France, would have adopted them ere now ; but neither have done so ; and they are wise. In England we may want heavy meals and solid display to match our houses and the climate, but we certainly do not require them out here. And instead of giving people what they want, and what we prefer ourselves, custom decrees we shall endeavour to gorge them with beef and mutton, and to stupify them with formalities. Some day or other, when Indians pass their furloughs on the continent more than they do now, they will perhaps perceive the errors of their ways, and live more happily. For there is little happiness, in truth, in present social life or amusements.

IN a recent issue we referred to Mr. Juland Danvers's report on Indian railways for 1878, and called attention to several points of interest contained therein. In returning to the subject we propose to go into a few details that bear on the important question of Indian finance. We learn from Mr. Danvers that the total amount expended on Indian Railways to the end of 1878 was £116,721,939, of which £95,430,863 was on account of guaranteed railways and £21,291,076 on account of State railways. Of this amount £49,101,479 was expended in England (guaranteed railways £43,874,346 and State railways £5,227,132)—and £67,620,461 in India—(guaranteed railways £51,556,517 and State railways £16,063,944.) The length of the guaranteed railways open was 6,044 miles, costing £15,789 per mile on the average, the length of State lines open being 2,171 miles, and the average cost per mile £9,807. In the year 1878 the receipts from the guaranteed railways were £9,503,721 or £1,572 per mile open, the State railway receipts being £901,032 or £415 per mile. The expenses on the guaranteed railways were £4,501,693 or £745 per mile, the figures for the State lines being £705,245 or £325 per mile open, leaving a net profit on the guaranteed lines of £827 per mile against £90 per mile on the State lines. The percentage of expenses to receipts was on the guaranteed lines 47, whilst it reached the high figure of 78 on the State railways. The total number of persons employed on all the railways was 142,199, of whom 3,485 were Europeans, 3,416 East Indians, and 135,298 natives. The number employed in 1877 was 132,040, the proportions being natives 94·74 per cent., East Indians 2·51, and Europeans, 2·75 ; against Natives 95·15, East Indians 2·40, and Europeans 2·45 per cent. during 1878. The deaths during the year were Europeans 24·49 per 1,000, and amongst the East Indians 16·73 per 1,000. The greatest mortality was in the Locomotive Department, due, doubtless, to the great exposure the men have to undergo.

Mr. Juland Danvers touches upon the important question of schools for the children of Europeans and East Indians employed on railways, and it will be in the recollection of our readers that a few months ago the Government of India appointed a Commission to deliberate and report upon the subject. The Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company have already established a school at Mussoorie, and the Oude and Rohilcund railway propose to take advantage of an existing school at Naini Tal, by contributing towards the expenses of that school. The subject is one of the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LIBELLING MRS. LANGTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Rosenberg, the publisher of a London scurrilous journal called *Town Talk*, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for libelling Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. West. In his paper Rosenberg has for some time insisted that Mr. Langtry had taken proceedings in the Divorce Court against his wife, and that the Prince of Wales was, if not a co-respondent, at any rate, interested in the case. After publishing this statement in various forms week after week, it was latterly announced in the columns of *Town Talk* that the case had been withdrawn. The trial has caused considerable excitement here.

LATEST FROM KABUL.

SHUTURGURDAN, vide PESHAWUR, Oct. 26.

KABUL, 20TH.—The British troops are being moved into the Afghan new cantonments of Sipur—a large extent of gardens defended in the rear by a straight range of hills, and in the city direction by a line of fortified barracks, capable of accommodating 3,000 men.

A large magazine in the citadel did not explode. It contained nearly 300 tons of powder, and its doors were burst open by other explosions.

The body of Captain Shafto has been recovered and buried.

Several British soldiers die daily from dysentery, which is principally due to their drinking bad water and eating excessively dirty grapes and fruit.

Everything is very quiet in the city, of which General Hills, R. A., is Military Governor.

Transport animals are being bought up at the rate of 70 a day.

Firearms averaging 500 daily are rendered up.

A Flying column was returned to Kushi to escort the expected convoy.

Outsiders have as yet only received the Lahore paper, dated 1st instant, being one dak in the last 12 days.

[Delayed in transmission.]

ALLAHABAD, KUTTRA, Oct. 27.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Kabul, 22nd October, says:—Colonel Money, writing from Shuturgurdan on the 19th, believes that the main bodies of the Ghilzais and Monguls have been dispersed; but occasional shots are dropped into the camp, several chargers being shot. The enemy came so close as to threaten the water supply.

It appears that the big magazine in the upper Bala Hissar contains one million pounds of powder. The explosion of such an amount would be unprecedented; and there is reasonable anxiety as to its safety.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

The new rules to be observed by correspondents were sent from the Horse Guards, in almost exactly the shape in which they have been published. The alterations on the original draft are very trifling. There is reason to hope that the Government of India will take upon themselves the responsibility of recalling them.

CONFLAGRATION AT PESHAWUR.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 27.

A great fire broke out in the Hindu quarters of Peshawur on Friday night. Property to the extent of two lakhs of rupees has been destroyed.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARDS AFGHANISTAN.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

The policy of the Government towards Afghanistan provides for the administration of the country by military authority, acting under existing Governors of the cities. These are told to look for their orders to Kabul, and have been advised that disobedience will entail serious consequences.

The Government has decided that there is no occasion at present to utilize the Native Contingents across the border. The chiefs have, however, been asked to maintain their forces in as high a state of efficiency as possible without entailing any extra burden upon the States.

EXECUTION OF THE KOTWAL OF KABUL.

KABUL, THRO' ALIKHEYL, Oct. 20.

The Kotwal of the city and four officers of the Amir's late army were hanged yesterday.

A Special Military Commission, with General Durham Massey as President, is investigating and disposing of all cases. The enquiry into the attack on the Residency has been delayed until the arrival of Dr. Bellew. Meanwhile the Mustafi and the Amir's father-in-law, Ayub Khan, and a Peshawuri Sirdar are close prisoners.

The city and surrounding villages are very quiet, and firearms are daily brought in by the hundred.

Leave to visit the city in parties of four has been granted to the soldiers and sepoys.

Warm clothing and abundant supplies of many luxuries are procurable.

The nights are becoming very cold.

The only inconvenience we have to complain of at present is the total stoppage of our incoming daks. The General gets a small special dak through the aid of Padshah Khaa, but all others have received but two daks since leaving Shuturgurdan.

The troops have already commenced putting themselves in Sherpur, one mile north of the city.

THE TRIAL OF WASUDEO BULWUNT PHADKE.

POONA, Oct. 27.

Wasudeo Bulwunt Phadke was committed to day by Mr. Keyser to take his trial at the Sessions Court on the 3rd of November, on the charges of conspiring to wage war against the Queen-Empress; of collecting men and arms to wage war; and of attempting to excite disaffection to the British Government; and of committing dacoities. He reserved his defence and gave a list of twenty-three witnesses for his defence, alleging that those called against him had been tutored by the police. Fourteen of his accomplices were also committed on charges of committing dacoities. One was released, but has been arrested again on another charge.

Wasudeo's confessions made to Mr. Keyser in August last have been given to the press.

The magistrate, after giving permission to copy Wasudeo's diary, withdrew it at the instance of Major Daniell.

THE WRECK OF THE HINDUSTAN.

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

Divers report that the Hindustan has one large hole in the port side and that the remainder of the steamer is uninjured.

The owners of the Ducal Line steamer Duke of Lancaster have telegraphed to the Captain of that steamer to call at the wreck and render every assistance. When the Nepaul arrives, if the weather continues fine, it is expected that the Hindustan will be got off and safely floated.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE NAGA HILLS EXPEDITION.

DESPATCH OF FORCES TO THE FRONTIER.

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

Colonel Johnson, the Political Agent at Munipore, started for the frontier immediately on hearing of the Kohima occurrence, with a large body of Munipore troops, some frontier police, and his own military escort. He hoped to reach Kohima on the 26th.

The services of Lieutenant Dunn, 34th N. I., are placed at Colonel Johnson's disposal for this contingent.

Lieutenant Raban, R.E., accompanies the troops from Golaghat, as engineer officer.

The telegraph line has been extended to Golaghat.

The villagers of Kohima took considerable part in the excesses for repression of which the last Naga Hills Expedition took place. As they then agreed to our terms they were let off with some leniency.

A reconnaissance was made on the 25th up to Surkhpul beyond Gundamak.

The attitude of the Ghilzais is still questionable.

CONVOYS FOR KABUL.

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

A large convoy of ammunition and ordnance, with a force of cavalry and infantry, left Alikhel on the 20th instant for Kabul. Other details of troops with more stores were to follow.

The Hussan Khel Jajis will be punished unless they submit to terms imposed. General Gordon will punish some of the other tribes concerned in the attack on Shuturgurdan.

Arrangements have been made for winter stores for Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Beyond Khelat the country is unsettled, but reported not unsafe for caravans.

The Governor of Ghazni is said to have shut himself up in his citadel. The Governors placed by the Amir over Tarakai and Andari tribes near Khelat have been plundered and forced to fly to Kabul.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Oct 27.

A great Liberal demonstration has been held at Manchester, at which Mr. John Bright made a speech, vehemently denouncing the foreign policy of the Government.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, Oct. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unsettled.

Surats strong.....	
Fair Dhollera.....	5½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	78¾
4½ per cent. do.	85¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.....	117½
Bar Silver.....	52d

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Oct. 27, 12.

French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 27.

CANNANORE, 4-17p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 3; thermometer 85; barometer 29·854.

MANGALORE (26th), 4 p. m.—Weather cloudy, rain night; wind N. E., N. W. Fell of rain 3 inches 52 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-10 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 84; barometer 29·86.

VINGOLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. light; thermometer 83.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 5 16d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8¼1.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight ...	2·18	

THE noted dacoit Wassudeo Bulwunt Phadke and fourteen of his accomplices have been committed to take their trial at the Sessions Court; Wassedew on the charges of conspiring to wage war against the Queen-Empress; of collecting men and arms to wage war; of attempting to excite disaffection to the British Government; and of committing dacoities. He reserves his defence, and has given a list of twenty-three witnesses who, he alleges, will support him. The accomplices have been committed on the simple charge of committing dacoities. The diary of Wassudeo which we had hoped to publish has, it seems, been withheld by orders of Major Daniell. We hope the Major will be able to give a reason for thus intercepting the publication of what cannot fail to be an interesting document. Permission for its publication was, it seems, given by the presiding magistrate.

MR. A. E. D. GREY, Commissioner of the Southern Division, Bombay, has been permitted to retire from the Bombay Civil Service.

THE Army Sanitary Commission have noted on the report of the Madras Municipality of 1877-78. Their observations are directed to the sanitary condition of the city of Madras and the measures required for its improvement. The Commission urge that no permanent improvement in the public health can be expected until Madras is drained, and its water supply improved, and that, meanwhile, the greatest practical amount of cleanliness should be obtained in all streets, lanes, compounds, back premises, and houses, by hand cleansing without regard to cost; bearing in mind that street filth is far less prejudicial to health than that which lies concealed in and around houses.

AFTER a further consideration of the circumstances of his case, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a special personal allowance of £100 a year to Mr. Talboys Wheeler in addition to the pension and gratuity already awarded to him.

THE annual report of the Government cinchona plantation in British Sikkim, and of the Government quinologist for 1878-79, together with the resolution of the Government of Bengal thereon, have been submitted to the Secretary of State. The year's issue, on the whole, unfavourable to the extension of cultivation, and only 120½ acres were added to the plantation. The annually increasing demand for the locally manufactured febrifuge is considered a satisfactory feature in the report. Its success as a therapeutic seems now to be firmly established, and the sale has reached a quantity sufficient to cover the whole cost of the plantations, including interest on their capital outlay.

HER MAJESTY'S Government has intimated the appointment of Mr. Robert Angley as Italian Consul at Rangoon.

THE Secretary of State has approved and confirmed the recognition of Ahmed Khan as Nawab of Janjira.

THE reports of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for 1876-77 and 1877-78, have recently been presented to the Secretary of State. The out-turn of work by the department is considered satisfactory, allowance having been made for the interruption to the operations caused by the famine. The Government and the Board of Revenue have joined in the necessity of concentrating some of his dispersed surveying parties, and so censuring the more rapid completion of surveys of individual districts.

THE Secretary of State has informed the Government of India that the results of the experimental treatment of leprosy by Gurjun oil made in Norway have been reported as not satisfactory.

ACCORDING to a special telegram to the Lahore paper, General Tytler and staff, with the 1-8th R. A., mountain battery, and 85th Foot, marched from Thull towards Kurrum on the 21st. The same day Major Davidson, commanding the 18th Bengal Cavalry and outposts, accompanied by Captain Plowden, made a cavalry reconnaissance of the Zaimusht country, from Torawarree outpost, going four miles up the Sargoobee pass.

BEEF is in request by the troops serving in Afghanistan, and the Bengal Commissariat Department are meeting the demand to the best of their ability. On Tuesday a cattle train load of about 300 head of well-conditioned oxen passed through Allahabad on their way to the campaigners. These were collected in the Patna and Dinapore districts, and are a fine specimen of beef. Other districts are also sending forward draught and slaughter cattle.

THE following is a revised list of recently appointed civil servants, to be attached to the Bengal Civil Service:—Lower Provinces of Bengal—Messrs. J. C. Arbuthnott, R. S. Greenshields, K. J. Badshah, H. Holmwood, and R. R. Pope. British Burma—Messrs. G. W. Shaw, and H. L. Eales. N. W. P. and Oude—Messrs. J. C. Miller, J. Sanders, W. R. Lawrence, D. C. Baillie, and J. A. Brown. Punjab—Messrs. G. A. Tweedy, D. C. Johnstone, and R. E. Younghusband.

DURING 1877 no less than 17,000 persons were killed by snakes alone in India, while 3,000 other deaths were caused by wild beasts. In the same year 127,000 snakes and 22,000 wild beasts were killed, £10,000 being paid as rewards for their destruction.

IN order to facilitate the construction of the Sakkar and Dadar Railway across the Put or desert lying between Jacobabad and the mountains, upwards of a hundred iron tanks, each capable of holding 400 gallons, are being sent up from Bombay to Jacobabad. These are some of the tanks used in the expedition to Malta.

GENERALS inspecting should be cautious how they try to snub the medical officer. At a recent inspection the General, who was very particular, observed to the Surgeon-Major that he found a very disagreeable smell in the hospital-yard, whereupon the Surgeon wrote the following minute in the Hospital Report Book:—"General So-and-So said he found a very disagreeable odour where he was standing; it was never observed by any person in the hospital before the General came, nor has it been noticed since his departure."

A CORRESPONDENT at Meerut writes as follows to the *Statesman*:—"I need scarcely remark that at the present moment ladies are in the very large majority, the few representatives of the sterner sex being for the most part cripples, trying to pull themselves together either to rejoin their regiments or to accomplish the journey to Bombay *en route* to the old country. What sad havoc the late war has made in the various corps engaged, not only by actual casualties, but by the number of constitutions permanently injured, requires to be seen to be believed."

MR. H. LUSHINGTON, Judge of Allahabad, retires from the service next month. Mr. Lushington came to India in November 1845.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper speaks in very despondent terms of the future of Kashmir. The famine is not yet over, he says; nor does he think it likely that we shall soon see the end of it. In support of this statement he adduces two reasons—first, the people have no money and the State is doing nothing to help them; and, second, a powerful class of persons is interested in the prolongation of the famine: for 400 to 500 per cent. may be made by it. The grain will continue to be in the hands of a few who will only sell it secretly and at high prices. They can do this if the supply of rasad is not sufficient for the people's demand, and they can regulate the amount of rasad just as they please. Already the Maharaja has given his opinion that there will be "tangi" for the coming year, and perhaps a month or two's famine in the summer if the rabi is not very good. This opinion is ominous. The correspondent does not see where all this to end; and, adopting the *role* of the Prophet he adds, "Perhaps there may come some natural solution; death and reduction of the Mahomedan population may put things square." Perhaps they may. "Kashmir may be destined to become a Hindu country, and then the wishes of the Darbar may be fully realized. Perhaps the Mahomedans may insist on more justice being done to them; they are cowards certainly, but by such acts as setting fire to the city, &c., they might frighten the Darbar." After suggesting a few more peradventures, which read more like a mixture of the lamentations of Jeremiah and the wailings of a persecuted Job than a matter-of-fact contribution to the columns of a newspaper, he closes his letter with the following diatribe on the poor inhabitants of the erstwhile "Happy Valley." "But the people are a wretched set. I fear much cannot be done with them. I think I have never heard of such a race of people as the Mahomedan Kashmiris; even a strong Government might fail to make a respectable population of them. They are conspicuously devoid of good qualities; and it may after all be a merciful dispensation which allows them to be swept off the face of the earth. Still the oppression and heartlessness of the Kashmir Government must excite indignation."

A NUMBER of the natives of Eastern Bengal have memorialized Sir Ashley Eden, requesting the favour of being permitted, by public notification, "to adopt the European custom of uncovering the head in token of respect, in darbars, courts of justice, and all other official occasions and places." Among the arguments urged in favour of the suggested notification, the memorialists state that, "whatever may have been the custom in ancient times, the wearing of the *pugri* is at present not a national custom of the Bengalis. We do not wear *pugris* except when in the presence of our European superiors. And even if it is national, it is not, therefore, necessary that it should be kept up always. The history of civilisation in all countries is a history of the violation of national manners and customs," and such being the case, the memorialists "humbly ask from Government an order or declaration to the effect, that in future, in darbars, courts of justice, and all other official occasions and places, natives of India wearing *pugris* are to retain them on their heads, and those wearing head-dresses other than *pugris* are to uncover their heads, in token of respect." From the paragraph which immediately follows, one is led to believe that the suggestion of the memorialists is an isolated one, and not a spontaneous, popular, expression; for, say the memorialists: "We are aware that there may be persons among us who may consider that the *pugri* is a national mode of dress of the Bengalis, that it is quite comfortable and appropriate, and that nothing national (*i.e.*, nothing that exists) should be changed. Although we do not agree with them, we have no wish to interfere with their tastes and convictions, all that we beg for being toleration for ourselves. Your Honour will be pleased to observe that the order we solicit is of such a nature that it will not prevent any one from wearing a *pugri*, if he chooses to do so."

THE Rangoon papers insist that the manner in which the withdrawal of the British Residency from Mandalay was effected has had an injurious effect; and the Burmese are said to be staunch in their belief that the departure was due entirely to fear. No amount of argument or reasoning, nothing, indeed, short of such actual proof as would be furnished by an invasion, will serve to dispel this belief. The King of Ava, like most other kings, would prefer to be left alone. Oriental monarchs are especially averse to the presence in their capitals of envoys or ambassadors who have a right to ask inconvenient questions at inconvenient times. And the presence of a British Envoy in his capital was peculiarly irksome to King Theebaw.

THE train which arrived at Rangoon on the 12th inst. brought over 500 passengers from Prome who left Mandalay with the Assistant Resident. The platform at the Rangoon station was crowded to excess. Messrs. St. Barbe and Phayre, however, got out at the Kemendine station and proceeded direct to Government-house.

THE Mahomedan community at Rangoon have decided on sending away the three European perverts, no doubt, to remove them from the dangerous influences of their former associates. They propose sending them to Singapore by the S. S. Fitzpatrick, and from thence to Mecca. Three more Europeans have expressed their willingness to become proselytes.

A SERGEANT of the 2-6th Regiment accidentally shot a native at Lucknow the other night. While putting away some money in his chest, his punkah coolie chaffed him with the remark, "Oh! sahib, take care I don't come and rob you to-night." Poor fellow, they were his last words. The sergeant said, "If you dare to try it I'll shoot you;" so, taking up a fowling-piece lying in the corner, and not knowing it had been loaded by a comrade, he pulled the trigger, and the next instant the coolie lay dead at his feet. It is said that he paid Rs. 12 to the coolie's friends by way of compensation.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co.—I am happy to inform you that my son, brought close to his grave through *consumptive disease*, has been completely cured by the use of your *Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime*. He has regained flesh and his appetite is better than ever.—ERWIN GREENWOOD, Cape Negro Island, Shelburne.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd instant.

Read Government resolution No. 781, dated 18th October, sanctioning the works in connection with Prince's Dock that have already, during the past 18 months, been sanctioned by the trustees, and the cost of constructing, which has been met from the loan of 76 lakhs agreed to be made by the Government of India for pecuniary assistance from the Imperial Treasury, but that they will submit to that Government any application which the trustees may desire to make for raising a loan in the open market. Resolution—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 21st instant, stating that before the Prince's Dock can be used it will be necessary to put the fence in good order, and estimating the cost of doing so at Rs. 3,289. The Resident Engineer should carry out whatever repairs are required to make the fence serviceable. The cost to be charged to the Dock.

Read letter from the Port-Officer, dated 14th October, forwarding report by a Departmental Committee appointed to decide upon the space necessary to be reserved for vessels anchoring off the Dock channel, and also regarding the anchorage for the moorings. The Committee recommend that four of the moorings of the P. and O. Company shown on a plan be removed, and they also show where the native craft should be anchored. Read minute by members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee approving of the suggestions made by the Committee. Resolution—The recommendations of the Port Officer are approved.

Read letter from the Superintendent Government Telegraphs, dated 13th August, intimating, in reply to an enquiry made, that the annual charge for a telegraph wire with four instruments connecting Colaba signal station with the Sailors' Home and thence to Prince's Dock, would be Rs. 1,224; and stating that this rate is conditional on the Trustees of the Port obtaining the necessary sanction for the Telegraph Department to erect a new line from the Wodehouse Railway Bridge via the Sailors' Home to the P. and O Company's Post office via Hornby Row, or new road past Victoria Hotel to Frere Road. Read report by Port Officer, dated 15th October, recommending that the proposal be sanctioned by the Trustees. Read further report by the Port Officer, dated 20th October, stating that he has already received verbal sanction from the Municipal Commissioner for laying the proposed new lines along Municipal roads. Read letter from the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, dated 16th October, intimating that it must be understood that the wires to be placed at the disposal of the Port Trust can only be used for the transmission of messages connected with the business of the Port Trust, and that the Port Trust cannot, under any circumstances, undertake the delivery in Bombay of any messages whatever. Read minute by members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee, recommending the acceptance of the terms offered by the Government Telegraph Department. Resolution—The terms of the Telegraph Department may be accepted.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 20th October, reporting that the boiler of the water barge Bheestie has been found to be so deteriorated as to make it unworthy of being repaired; that the water supply has recently been effected by the anchor boy towing and pumping the Bheestie, but as the services of the anchor boy are now required for other port duties, it is necessary to get the Bheestie into working order. He states that the water barge Pancewalla, which sank near the Prongs Light House on 15th May, has been examined by Mr. Walke, Master Pilot, and Mr. Walton, Probationer, and that they have succeeded in recovering the boiler which he states can be fitted to the Bheestie. He recommends that Mr. Walke receive an extension of privilege leave for the time during which he has been employed at the wreck of the Pancewalla, namely, for 20 days, and that if the pay of the other Master Pilots during the time should exceed the amount of Mr. Walke's leave allowance, then that the difference be made good by the trustees; also that Mr. Walke receive Rs. 50 for damage to his clothes while examining the wreck and raising the boiler. He also recommends that Mr. Walton receive batta for 20 days at Re. 1 a day and Rs. 50 to replace his clothes. The Port Officer states that it has been necessary to employ three extra lascars to supplement the harbour crew of No. 1 schooner for 18 days, and he requests sanction to their employment at Rs. 24 a month each. All the above expenses to be debited to water supply. Resolution—Mr. Walke should be paid Rs 500 for recovering the boiler. Of the Pancewalla, and he should be considered as having been engaged on special duty from 1st to 20th October, and his month's privilege leave should run from the 21st. Mr. Walton should be paid Rs. 200 for his work in connection with raising the boiler. The wreck of the Pancewalla should be sold.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 14th October, with report of a collision on 8th instant between the ship Prince Victor proceeding to sea in pilotage charge of Mr. 2nd class Pilot Deane and the ship Hougeumont lying moored in the harbour. The Committee are of opinion that Mr. Deane did not handle his ship in a seamanlike manner after the vessel had fallen off nearly before the wind. The Port Officer concurs in the opinion of the Committee. Read minutes by members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. They consider that Mr. Deane should be admonished and fined. Resolution.—Mr. Deane should be admonished and fined Rs. 50.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th October, submitting an application by Ballaram Harroomull for a lease of 303 3/9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate for 50 years, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Minute by Land Committee, recommending that lease be granted. Resolution—Sanctioned subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from G. A. Kittredge, Esq., dated 19th April, 1879, calling attention to the encroachments on the foot-path in Argyll Road, consideration of which was at meeting of 24th April deferred for 6 months. Resolution—The prohibition of encroachments on foot paths should be strictly enforced.

Read Government resolution No. 769, dated 15th October, intimating that the Sassoon Dock property will be managed by the Trustees of the Port from the 1st instant, until the property is legally vested under section 29 of the Port Trust Act in the board appointed under that Act, the Trustees receiving all the income of the property and paying the cost of working the same. Government also forward a copy of the Government solicitors' report, dated 13th October, along with an agreement therein referred to, to be executed by the trustees. The agreement was signed by the chairman and by two trustees, and the Secretary was ordered to affix to it the seal of the Trust.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Government Resolution No. 772, dated 16th October, sanctioning the extension of the existing pilotage rules until 31st December, 1879. Government Resolution No. 783, dated 20th October, sanctioning the lease of 520 square yards land at Mody Bay to the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited. Statement of town duties collected by the Town Duties Manager during September. It amounts to Rs. 30,675 against Rs. 36,941 for same month last year.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 21ST OCTOBER.

14	vessels	piloted into	Harbour
17	,,	,, out of	,,
4	,,	transported	,,
2	,,	attended to	,,

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE "PIONEER."

(*Madras Mail.*)

WE recently invited the attention of the Government of India to the necessity of an explanation regarding the relations alleged to exist between themselves and the special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, whereby that gentleman was permitted, in the first place, to accompany the Kabul force, and, in the second, was allowed practically to monopolise for the benefit of his paper information which should have reached the public through the Press Commissioner. The Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* put the question point blank to the Press Commissioner, and received an answer which, coming from anyone but an official representative of the Supreme Government, would have been regarded as "an end of all strife." "No concession whatever has been granted to the *Pioneer* as regards correspondents in the field." A statement, however, was subsequently flatly contradicted by a Punjab correspondent of the *Times of India*, who was in a position to state positively that Mr. Hensman, the Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, was actually in Kabul as the recognised representative of his paper. Since our remarks were made, the discussion has been advanced a stage by the publication, in the editorial columns of the *Pioneer*, of the following statement:—"As some of our contemporaries appear interested in the point, and inclined to distrust the good faith of the heading under which our telegrams from Kabul have been published, we have no objection to state that our special correspondent with General Roberts's force is Mr. Hensman, who represented that journal in the Khyber during the earlier operations of the late campaign." Our contemporary, the *Gazette*, in order to defend itself from the charge of being concerned in the propagation of falsehood, is obliged to publish the whole of the correspondence which passed between its Editor and the Press Commissioner; and the result is the deplorable revelation contained in an article which we reprint in another column.

The enquiry made by the Editor of the *Gazette* was, as our readers will perceive, an eminently proper one. In the interests of the Government, even more than in the interests of the public and the press, it was of the first importance that there should be seen to be no foundation for the insinuation that a special arrangement had been made for the benefit of a favoured organ, and that the correspondents of other papers had been officially driven off the field, in order that the representative of the *Pioneer* might enjoy an unfair monopoly of news. We regret extremely to observe that the Press Commissioner—or the Government of India, for we may assume that his note was not written without consultation with a higher authority—did not perceive the serious character of the matter thus brought to his notice. The style of his communication was frivolous in the last degree; while the revelation which the *Pioneer* has since made suggests that a still more serious charge might, with somewhat more than a show of justice, be brought against it. Its intention obviously was to put a stop to further enquiry by giving an evasive answer; and the impression left on the reader's mind is anything but a pleasant one. The Editor of the *Gazette* had pointed out that the telegram sent by the Press Commissioner, stating that "no concessions whatever had been made," contained no answer to the query, Has the *Pioneer* a Special Correspondent in the field by permission of Government? The only notice which this remark elicited was a repetition of the original assurance: "I can only say that no concession whatever has been made to the *Pioneer* as regards correspondents in the field." To an ordinary mind, undisciplined in the school of diplomatic evasion, the only conclusion which could be drawn from this language is that the *Pioneer* had no Special at Kabul, or, if it had, that his presence there was unknown to Government; and when the writer goes on to say, "It had escaped my notice that this telegram purport to come from a special correspondent with the force, while other papers receive and publish messages from their own correspondent," and suggests that the name applied to the correspondent is immaterial, the effect undoubtedly is to lead his correspondent to conclude that the *Pioneer's* representative was no more a Special than the "Own" of the *Gazette*, who is, of course, a military officer. Happily for the interests of truth, though unwisely in the interests of its patrons, the *Pioneer* has put all doubts at rest by acknowledging the existence of the arrangement hinted at; and it is for the Government of India to offer what explanation they think proper for what, in the absence of such explanation, the public will regard as a gross impropriety, and something worse. A universal rule, excluding special correspondents, was issued; and this rule was at once broken in favour of the representative of the *Pioneer*, a paper notoriously devoted to the advancement of official aims. And now, on a question arising regarding the existence of this arrangement, an endeavour, frustrated only by the honesty or vanity of the favoured journal, is made to put public opinion on a false scent. The quarrel between the Press Commissioner, who suggests that the Special is a name and nothing more, and the inspired paper, which blushingly owns the corporeal attentions of the Government, is a pretty one as it stands, and we have no wish to interfere with it. All that we are concerned with is the appearance of prevarication which has characterised the whole proceedings of Government in this wretched business; and we entirely agree with our contemporary, that unless a satisfactory explanation of their conduct is given, they will be universally regarded as guilty of "an odious offence against the public and against the truth." We refrain from pointing out the suspicious relation which subsists between the insulting "rules" on which we commented yesterday, and the discreditable arrangement with the *Pioneer*, because these are sufficiently obvious without further illustration. The case as made out by the *Bombay Gazette* is serious enough as it stands; and we would "hope against hope" that the Government may be able to offer such a frank and full explanation as may remove all doubt as to their veracity and fair dealing.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ON THE MOTIVE SPIRIT OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

(*Times.*)

It was natural that Sir William Harcourt should strike the keynote of his speech at the opening of the Reform Club at Southport with a sonorous vindication of "party life," which he declares to be the "motive spirit" of Parliamentary government. His own supple dialectic, his power of sharp and pointed retorts, would lose their most favourable opportunities for exercise if they were not devoted to party service. It is, moreover, a convenient rhetorical artifice to assume that your opponents are pledged to some monstrous proposition and to confute the fancied errors with victorious force of logic. Who are those that deny, as Sir William Harcourt asserts, the value of an organized Opposition in the State? There are few Englishmen, indeed, who do not recognize the necessity of having public criticism of public policy applied in a practical way by a party organization, prepared, if necessary, to accept the responsibilities of government. An Opposition is, as Sir William Harcourt truly says, "a continual appeal to the awakened conscience and the enlightened judgment of the nation." But does it follow that an Opposition can never go astray, never pass the limits of conduct fixed for it by good sense and patriotism, never attack the policy of an Administration with a perverse intention? The infallibility of Oppositions will scarcely be affirmed by Sir William Harcourt when he remembers how long the Liberal party had almost a monopoly of power in England. Yet he tells his audience at Southport "not to be alarmed by the silly nonsense which you will sometimes read as to the unpatriotic character of party action." Party action, in fact, is generally governed in this country by patriotic restraints; but the exceptions are too serious not to be noticed. We have freely censured the conduct of the Opposition at various critical points during the past three years, not because it was "party action," but because it was unpatriotic party action. The same trick of setting up an argumentative scarecrow in order to knock it down again amid sympathetic cheers was practised by Sir William. Harcourt when he repelled the charge that the Liberals were the destructive party. It is not the prospect of a dangerously radical policy in domestic affairs that alarms moderate men when a change of Ministry is discussed as probable, but a policy such as Mr. Baxter, with frank unconsciousness of its unpopularity, disclosed the other day. It is a policy involving of necessity a weakening of the Army and Navy and a determined withdrawal from all complications abroad. Sir William Harcourt, if he need scarcely be said, is more reticent and cautious than Mr. Baxter, and for this reason he busies himself with riotous demonstrations of activity in defence of positions which are not seriously challenged at all.

But though Sir William Harcourt unlike Mr. Baxter, is careful not to tell us what the Opposition will do when they come into power, his criticism on the conduct of public affairs by the present Ministry are equally addressed to the advanced section of the Liberal party. These are the men, however, who have throughout repudiated Lord Beaconsfield's policy, and who do not need to be won over to the other side. Sir William Harcourt must remember that the weakness of the Opposition in Parliament, and still more in the country, was due to the discontent of another section of Liberals, who are not likely to be propitiated by denunciations of everything the Ministry have said and done in connexion with foreign affairs. Some Liberal members of the House of Commons voted with the Government, others abstained from voting against them, and outside of Parliament a powerful body of opinion generally attached to the Liberal cause which refused to thwart the measures of Ministers. How does Sir William Harcourt strive to bring back these truants? Apparently he relies for this purpose exclusively upon his over-strained eulogies of party life. The origin of the distrust which broke out afterwards in Liberal dismay at the policy of Beaconsfield by the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, and other leaders of the Opposition in 1876 and 1877, that the Liberal party would not offer a firm resistance to the aggressive policy of Russia in Europe and Asia. This suspicion is re-awakened by speeches like that of Sir William Harcourt, and until it is removed the unity and the strength of the Liberals will not be easily restored. It would not be sufficient to prove—supposing that Sir William Harcourt had proved it—that the policy of the Government has failed in fulfilling the reasonable expectations of the country. We still have to compare the avowed objects of the two parties, as well as to measure the actual success of the one which has power and responsibility. We cannot place beside the achievements of the Ministry those of their rivals; but we know what the former aimed at, and what the latter. We doubt if the comparison will recall to their allegiance the Liberals who began to doubt two or three years ago whether they were bound obediently to follow their party in thwarting and obstructing the foreign policy of the Government. While this dissatisfaction with the attitude of leading Liberal statesmen towards foreign affairs continues, criticism like that of Sir William Harcourt loses both force and point. How can we suppose that a critic is fit to point out the causes of failure or a policy the triumph of which would have run counter to his own desires? The more he is embittered, the more, we may conclude, he is disappointed, and his disappointment is a tribute to the substantial success of the measures he blames.

Sir William Harcourt has so often demonstrated the incapacity of the Government and the ill-fortune of its schemes that he can hardly be expected to produce new criticisms, or even to invent new ways of putting well-worn points. It is difficult to find anything novel to say about what has become so tediously familiar. The short and plain answer to Sir William Harcourt's lengthy augmentation is that the facts do not square with his conclusions. If the policy of the British Government has, in truth, secured for Russia, as Sir William Harcourt asserts, all that she was seeking for when she contrived the diplomatic re-opening of the Eastern question and cleverly put Turkey in the wrong before picking a quarrel with her, it is scarcely conceivable that only a few members of the Opposition in this country should have become aware of the tremendous result. There is no Government, no party, no body of intelligent men in any part of Europe who believe that Russia has triumphed as she would have triumphed if the Great Powers had stood on one side and allowed the Treaty of San Stefano to be carried into effect. The French do not believe it, nor the Germans, nor the Austrians, nor the Italians; but they all do the Russians themselves believe it, as is plainly shown both by popular murmurings and diplomatic sulks. We take leave to say that neither do the English people believe it, and Sir William Harcourt's rhetoric will not convince them that they are wrong. Of course, those who contended that it was unnecessary to oppose the execution of the Treaty of San Stefano are now eager to show that the measures adopted to encounter what the nation recognized at the time as a very grave danger have not been successful. In other parts of the Eastern question the same twist of vision is apparent. Sir William Harcourt traces the Afghan troubles to "that most foolish bravado," the movement of the Indian troops to Malta. This it was, he maintains, which drove Russia to establish herself at Cabul, not been established beyond all controversy that Russian intrigues at Kabul had been at work long before the crisis of 1878! To this grievous error we added one still more grievous, in the "violent and brutal" treatment which Shere Ali received from Lord Lytton. Read in this generous and temperate spirit, the records of the Afghan difficulty of course establish the guilt and folly of the Government, and in the present imbroglio Sir William Harcourt sees a Nemesis. He will not listen to the contention that the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari has imported no new condition whatever into our relations with Afghanistan, and that it is clearly still our duty to hold the advanced frontier and to insist that the Afghans in our case shall recognise with us shall respect the common obligations of order and good faith. This is a policy which Sir William Harcourt will not even discuss. He looks forward to "the permanent occupation and annexation of Afghanistan." As we have pointed out more than once, the danger in the present crisis is that the country may be led, or the Government may be pushed, forward into a policy of annexation, not only by those who have consistently advocated an advance, but by those who claim the credit of having opposed that counsel. When Sir William Harcourt asserts that the policy of the Government has made the annexation of Afghanistan inevitable, he makes it difficult for his own party to resist the measure, which is now in full operation. Ex vragant accusations are apt to recoil on those who make them. The Government has lately given cause for dissatisfaction to many, and chiefly to that great body of Englishmen who do not entirely agree with Sir William Harcourt that party spirit is the breath of life in a healthy State. It is not improbable that discontent may increase when the serious financial difficulties before the country have at length to be faced. But if, as Sir William Harcourt says, "confidence and repose" are what the nation demands, it will be necessary for the Opposition to establish a claim to the former and to hold out a promise of the latter. In dealing with imperial affairs, at least, Sir William Harcourt has thrown no forebodings, as much by what he suppresses as by what he discloses, a policy which we cannot accept either as a stable foundation for public confidence or a satisfactory guarantee for the permanent

where this is attainable and the water good, I believe no other irrigation in India can compare with it. Each man can use it when and how he pleases, and as he must keep bullocks for the labour of his land, and he and his family on these small holdings do most of the work, they hardly feel the cost of lifting the water. Their villages are generally tileroofed, thepeople are contented, and their bullock are stronger and bigger than I have yet seen. All this is the result of 'well' irrigation on a better soil, with a climate seldom so extreme in drought as to cause severe scarcity, never famine.

At Mehmadabad I visited the court, the Treasury, and the hospital. The work of collecting the revenue is done by the native officials. That morning they had sent off by rail to Bombay 100,000 rupees. An armed guard is kept at the Treasury room. In the hospital there were only two cases—one a poor little boy whose arm had been broken by the stroke of a stick from a ryot, into whose crop the boy had allowed his cow to stray; and the other an elderly man who, on interposing to protect the boy, was brutally attacked by the same fellow with his weeding hook, and desperately wounded and cut. The man had been arrested and was awaiting trial.

In the early dawn next morning we drove to Kaira, a place of 12,000 inhabitants, along a fine road with shelter-ing trees. The town stands on the high bank of a river. From the top of the collector's house there is an extensive view over a rich, well-timbered country. There are many monkeys, some very large, and though they injure the crops, no one molests them. This care of life in regard to the lower creation is a principle of Hindu religion more strictly observed than that of care of their fellow creatures outside the circle of their own family connection. Within that circle they are wonderfully kind. Hindus of high caste never take life. Some are strict vegetarians, and in order to preserve life will refrain from fish from parts of a river where they have reason to expect English officers to come in quest of them. Even the much-abused money-lender refuses all advances to fishermen. On one occasion I came upon an extensive enclosed park with shelter sheds, maintained by a native banker, into which broken down or ill fit for use were charitable received and fed, that they might wear out their lives in quietness. And yet female infanticide is undoubtedly too common, 64 females to 100 males being not an unusual proportion in the population. A native judge explained this to me by the great desire among the lower class to intermarry with the higher, a lower man being ready to pay a needy men of the higher order a large sum of money to induce the son of the higher rank to marry his daughter. But when the lower man has no money, as is too often the case, the female infant is apt to be neglected and allowed to die.

A growing feeling of dissatisfaction with English rule, which I had met with from the same reason in other quarters, found expression in this district. Before the mutiny and under the old East India Company the people had learned by experience that our practice was to do away with all the cesses and duties with which native governments formerly harassed their people. But since that time our course has been constantly to add some new tax. They do not acknowledge the advantage of our great civilising works, but they do feel their cost. The needful roads and works which were formerly carried out by the collector and his staff, at moderate cost out of the revenue, are now committed to engineers with expensive departments and a vastly increased annual outlay. Dissatisfaction is aroused, we are hated by the Musalmans, and disliked by the Hindus. This is not likely at present to take tangible form, as there is no head under whom the various dissatisfied persons would unite. But a crusade is being preached here against the infidel Government by the Mahomedans, and on all sides there is a readiness to blame it on every occasion. There was lately a tumult at Surat, during which the civil authorities had to take shelter in a public building from the violence of the people, and which might have led to direful results but for the sharp interposition of troops. It is singularly illustrative of our rule that, though the people for six generations have known no other, we are still strangers among them. Our representatives come and go, now faster than ever, and we and they look on each other with distrust.

Ahmedabad, a city of 120,000 people, was formerly the seat of the kings of Gujarat. It is placed on a river in a finely cultivated and beautifully timbered country; the founder Ahmed having left a memorial of his taste in an extremely elegantly proportioned mosque with two minarets, the stone and marble carving of which vie with the exquisite work at Agra. A neighbouring modern Jain temple, built thirty years ago, somewhat in Hindu fashion only less ugly, cannot compare with this in beauty.

On this line of railway 1,500 people are employed, of whom little more than fifteen are Europeans. The native guards and other employes are most reliable, sober men. In ten years not one has been dismissed for drunkenness. During the four monsoon months, when traffic of all kinds diminishes on account of the rains, the manager gives a large proportion of the men their leave for that period, to which they make no objection, as their mode of living is simple and cheap, and they have abundance saved to enable them to take a holiday with their relations. They return when the rains cease, the railway company being saved their wages in the idle time, and the men having had their holiday. Englishmen in the same position would have saved nothing, and could not afford a holiday.

On our return we halted at Surat, another ancient city with a population of 107,000. It stands on the navigable river Taptee, within twelve miles of the sea, and is the earliest seat of our Indian possession. The Dutch preceded us, but we rendered much useful help to the Mahommedan Monarch that the Dutch were ousted, and the 'Company's put in their stead. Within the city is an ancient Dutch burying-ground with grand tombs, now crumbling to pieces. Outside the city walls is the English burying-place, where our earliest representatives died here have been placed in tombs of great magnificence. The principal one, or rather one enfolding the other, is in memory of two brothers Ozenden, who more than a hundred and fifty years ago seem in succession to have held the chief posts. There is another to an English captain who commanded 'the Mogul's Castle and Fleet' in 1658, and many others on a grand scale indicating the great importance attached to Surat at that time.

The state of this city, seated on its navigable river, in the midst of a rich country, is not very creditable to our rule. The river is silting up and vessels that formerly came up can come no longer. The roads even in the neighbourhood of the town are very bad, and there is an evidence of decay in the unrepaired ruins of houses, and the slipping and undermining of the river banks and quays. The most substantial of the old works are the broad stone stairs down which the people go to wash their clothes in the river, but these are the work of the old rulers, matters of such every-day usefulness being seldom thought of by us.

We visited a village of 1,400 acres, the Government rent of which was 280*l.* and the debt due to their bankers by the cultivators 6,000*l.* It is all fine arable land, and yet the cultivator, paying only 4s. an acre, with the sun, the rain, the double crop, for next to nothing, is deeply embarrassed.

There is something wrong, for the crops were good and the land reasonably well cultivated. It is due partly to the right given to the ryots to mortgage the public land, and partly to the improvidence of the people, who vie with each other in feasts and expenses at deaths and marriages, there being moreover no more common cause of dispute than the right of precendence of their bullocks and themselves at village festivals.

The native judges in the small cause courts, by whom four-fifths of all law cases are decided, guide themselves on the case as placed before them by the pleaders. They do their best to arrive at a fair decision upon the statement before them, but do not think it their duty to take trouble to see that an ignorant or uneducated man has his case all told. Two moonsiffs whom I examined were evidently afraid of the additional trouble which might be thrown upon them if pleaders were not allowed in the small cause courts. But pleaders are distrusted by the ryots, and a clever pleader may get too much of his own way with an easy moonsiff. I see no reason why the moonsiff should not, with the parties before him, examine the case thoroughly, without pleaders, and he held responsible for giving just judgment after careful investigation. The climate and the Indian disposition in favour all kinds of easy workmanship, but the immensely higher rate of pay which the moonsiff gets, compared with anything else he could earn, would warrant Government in demanding from him a thorough examination without the help of pleaders, the best of whom are generally secured by the wealthiest litigant.

Continuing our journey southwards, the land is an alluvial plain sparsely inhabited, stretching from the mountains to the sea, seemingly capable of great improvement. Before reaching Bulsar we cross two tidal rivers navigable for small craft, which carry fuel from the jungles to Bombay. At Daman there is a small Portuguese settlement still extant, the principal use of which now is as a refuge for the distressed, fleeting from the law in British territory. The flat country is now rapidly narrowed by the nearer approach of the mountains to the sea, and many 'doons' or small rounded hills (odd that they should have the same name in India and in Scotland) stand out of the plain and gradually break it into height and hollow. As we approach Bassein the country narrows more and more, a strip not two miles wide from hill to sea, all the good patches of which are carefully laid out into little squares to hold the water on the rice, which is nearly the only crop grown here. Rivers up which a rapid tide is flowing are crossed on bridges of immense length, and the conical hills covered with trees and jungle are very picturesque. Many sailing boats are plying with the tide up these rivers, and stake nets set quite across some of the branches catch all that comes. Fine tall full-leaved trees and splendid palms clothe the drier grounds which rise above the level of rice cultivation, and small fields of thick sugarcane are fenced with a close thatch around them against the wild and tame animals which evidently frequent this quarter.

As we cross one of the largest bridges, Bassein rises on the promontory seawards, an ancient Portuguese walled town now deserted, with churches and streets, the seat of early commerce, taken from them by the Marathas two centuries ago, and afterwards by these abandoned. The walls of the town remain and the spires and towers, but all is roofless, and has been so for more than a hundred years. There is a rich country in its neighbourhood, famous for vegetables and plantains which are daily conveyed by boats to the market at Bombay. The scenery here is lowly, resembling the Thames at Kew. Rats without the rain, with white-sailed trading craft playing up the wide inlet which here separates the island from the mainland. It narrows to a slender stream where road and rail cross it on the outlet to the east.

In a few miles more we reach Bombay, which, take it all in all, is the most picturesque city in India. Viewed from Government House, on the sea point of Malabar hill, I have seen nothing finer. Hospitably lodged by the Governor in charming rooms in a bungalow above the battery, I joined him at sunrise on the sunny walk. It had been blowing hard all night, the wind beating through the open venetians and waving the wide muequito curtains about my bed. It had fallen in the morning to a light breeze, but a long swell was still running up the beach and round the point into the bay, where a large fleet of fishing boats had run for shelter on the previous evening, and now in the first daybreak they were all moving outwards. Across the bay is Colaba point with the light-house, and further landward the fine group of buildings forming the Government offices; further within the city itself, and the masts of the large fleet of ships always lying in the roadstead. Beyond are seen the islands in the inner habour, backed by the high mountains of most picturesque shape, on which the full fury of the south-west monsoon bursts. Behind all the sun was rising in a cloudless sky, touching every point with light, and brightening up the white sails of the fishing boats as in slow succession they rounded the point and breasted the long swell below us. After spending some days on the business of the Commission, including a lengthened examination of the Governor, I bade adieu to Sir Richard Temple, and to India, with a most grateful remembrance of the kind and friendly hospitality which I experienced in every part of it.

Sixty years ago an acute writer said of India: 'By the great bulk of our countrymen Hindostan is looked upon merely as a large country which serves to swell the number of the King's subjects to the astonishment of foreigners, and affords a convenient place for the younger sons of respectable families to acquire fortunes. About the people we make ourselves perfectly easy. They have been transferred from pagan and Mahomedan to Christian rulers, and of course been exalted to the highest pitch of happiness by the change.' In consequence of this 'not one question had been put for five sessions in the British Parliament respecting the condition of the fifty millions of Hindus over whom that body possesses a sovereign power, and is bound, if there be any reciprocity of duties between rulers and subjects, to exert a sovereign care.' This apathy cannot be the same extent he said still to exist, but the duty is vastly increased from the extension of our territory, the people in which have risen in number within these sixty years from fifty to two hundred millions.

The origin of our connection with India was a charter of Queen Elizabeth in 1600, under which the India Company made its first adventure in 1601. For the first twenty years it was eminently successful as a commercial enterprise, making profits varying from 171 to 87 per cent. It then languished till 1708, when the East India Company were secured by Parliament in the exclusive possession of the trade to the East by charter. By the middle of last century the Company's servants in the East had made the discovery which has brought India under subjection, the want of a bond of unity between the Hindu and Mahomedans, coupled with the power of European discipline over the weakness of native armies, and the readiness with which natives can be brought under discipline by European commanders. The great acquisition of territory at this period raised extravagant ideas of the wealth likely to flow from India into England, and for several years after 1769 an annual sum of 400,000*l.* was actually paid by the Company into the British Exchequer. This soon ceased, and the Company had in 1772 to apply to the Government for a loan of 2,000,000*l.* to keep them from bankruptcy. This induced Parliament to institute an inquiry, from which it was found that the changes which had not enriched England had been calamitous to India, where 'oppression, malversation, and treachery had been perpetrated under the name of the East India Company.'

Two great changes were then made, by which the Ministers of the Crown obtained a potential voice in the management of Indian affairs through a Board of Control, and under the influence of 'the lawyers, who imagined that nothing but an extension of the blessings of English law was necessary to secure the happiness of the Hindus,' a Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of a Chief Justice and three other Judges, was established at Calcutta. In the words of James Mill:—

"As the vulgar of every nation think their language the natural one, and all others arbitrary and artificial, so a large mass of Englishmen consider English law as the pure extract of reason, adopted to the exigencies of human nature itself—ignorant that for the greater part it is arbitrary, technical, ill adapted to the general ends which it is intended to serve; that it has more of antiquity and less capacity of adaptation to the state of other nations, than any scheme of law to be found in any other civilized country. Yet this whole system the British Parliament transplanted to Bengal exactly as it stood, and imagined that they had amply provided for the administration of justice in India. And the violent efforts which were made to bend the rights of the natives to a conformity with the English laws for the purpose of gratifying a pedantic and mechanical attachment to the arbitrary forms of the Westminster Courts, produced more injustice and oppression, and excited more alarm, than probably was experienced through the whole of its duration from the imperfection of the previous powers of law and judicature."

This Court was empowered to administer all the departments of English law. It was a change form the speedy justice and simple procedure of the native courts, in which the plaintiff stated his own case in his own language, and the judge, after due inquiry to elicit the truth, gave his decision, without putting the parties to the expense of an advocate. But the change was made exceptional in regard to the Government, which ordered the courts to proceed in a summary manner in questions of their land revenue, whilst among the natives themselves the tedious and expensive forms of the English system were adopted. Thirty years later the administration of the law led Lord Macaulay in 1846 to speak of the Supreme Court, in one of the Presidencies, as having 'beggared every rich native within its jurisdiction, and only inactive for want of somebody to ruin.'

To the reader of this series of papers abundant evidence from all parts of India has been afforded that at the present time the strict application of the principles of English law as between debtor and creditor is becoming even more widely disastrous. The Limitation and Stamp Acts which came into operation in 1861 were intended to protect the debtor against his wily creditor by enforcing short accounts, and to curb the spirit of litigation by imposing a tax upon suits. The revenue has been benefited by the Stamp Act at the cost of the poorest class of cultivators; litigation has been greatly increased by the necessity, under the Limitation Act, of an appeal to the courts every third year instead of once in twelve, and the general effect of the change has been absolutely ruinous in many parts, but especially in the Deccan, where the Supreme Council of India has found it necessary to propose that the law should be superseded by a remedy which sounds very like confiscation.

The Dutch in their fine and now prosperous colony of Java, adopting a safer course, have wisely administered the native law. Their first principle is to recognise fully the distinction between natives and Europeans. Natives, in native ways, if blameless, are permitted, and natives are governed by natives according to native law and customs, under the effective supervision of European officials, who make them do their work if necessary. Europeans are administered by Europeans. Thus there is neither jealousy nor clashing of interests, nor any breaking up of native society. The Dutch are careful also to have the original Malay and Javanese laws studied by their prospective officials at a college before they leave Holland. But, besides this essential difference in the spirit of their administration, the change from failure to great prosperity in Java is believed by the Dutch themselves to have arisen not so much from arrangements of government as from measures which secured a larger produce from the soil. India, too, needs better native agriculture, and less English law.

It is indeed impossible to contemplate the present state of India without serious apprehension. The people under the protection of our rule are increasing in number. The available good land is nearly all occupied, and much of it is deteriorating in productiveness from the exhausting system of agriculture. The landless class depending on labour is becoming more numerous, while the demand for labour does not increase. Scarcity is more frequent because the margin of production beyond the wants of the people is becoming every ten years narrower. The remedy for this hazardous position is in less costly government and establishments, the extention of industrial employment, a sounder system of land tenure, and thereby the substitution of an improving for an exhausting agriculture. On these points it will be my duty, with all deference, to place my views before Her Majesty's Government. For, fortunately there is room for all, and in the last a very small increase of produce on so great an area would make a prodigious gain. These are the objects to be aimed at, and the direction in which safety can alone be found. The connection with India which began with Queen Elizabeth will be fittingly maintained under Queen Victoria when a principle of progressive improvement shall have been wisely naugurated. JAMES CAIRD.

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